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1909/10

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LAW

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CATALOGUE  
FOR THE YEAR  
1909-1910

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BOSTON  
ISAAC RICH HALL, ASHBURTON PLACE  
1910

# BOSTON UNIVERSITY



THE name and location of Boston University predetermined its character. Established in the heart of the literary metropolis of America, it could meet the just expectations of the public only by organizing as a metropolitan university of the most advanced and comprehensive type. Its founders believed, with rare earnestness, that the highest of all educational ideals are the distinctively Christian, and that the distinctively Christian ideals, instead of isolating individuals, or segregating classes, associate men and women in school, as in home and state and church. Accordingly, they had the honor of organizing the first university ever planned from the start and throughout with no individual disabilities or class discriminations on the ground of race, nationality, sex or other heredity.

The University was the first in the United States to present, in Theology, Law, and Medicine, uniform graded courses of instruction covering three scholastic years, and to require in each the full three years of study. It was also the first to establish a four years' course in Medicine, and to reinstate the long-lost baccalaureate degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

More than four thousand have already been graduated at the University, and among their names may be found those of eminent senators, governors, bishops, and judges; metropolitan pastors, lawyers and physicians; editors and authors; founders of missions, college professors and presidents of universities, American and foreign.

**Offices of Administration**  
**688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.**

Boston University

# THE SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE  
YEAR 1910-11

PUBLISHED BY  
BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
1910

## FOREWORD.

1. *Education in this Law School is based upon a distinct conception—that of the Unity of the subject-matter of education; division of the work being arranged accordingly. The purpose is to establish in the student a habit of regarding that which is common to the different branches of the work as fundamental; that which makes for distinction or difference being held subordinate to that which is common to all.*

2. *The lines of work converge upon Sovereignty, as the expression of this Unity.*



## STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES.

JOHN L. BATES, A.B., LL.D., *Chairman.*

WILLIAM W. POTTER, ESQ.    CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, A.M., LL.B.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, LL.D.    EDWARD T. BURROWES, ESQ.

JOSIAH H. BENTON, LL.D.    ARTHUR P. RUGG, A.B., LL.B.

MELVILLE M. BIGELOW, PH.D., LL.D., *ex officio.*

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## VISITORS.

*Appointed by the Trustees.*

JOHN L. BATES, A.B., LL.D., *Chairman.*

HENRY K. BRALEY, LL.D.    WILLIAM L. PUTNAM, LL.D.

CHARLES A. DECOURCY, LL.D.    OWEN D. YOUNG, PH.B., LL.B.

FREDERICK D. ELY, A.M.    LORANUS E. HITCHCOCK, A.B., LL.B.

*Elected by the Alumni.*

ALBERT P. WORTHEN, LL.B.    ELIJAH GEORGE, LL.B.

GEORGE F. TUCKER, A.B., PH.D.    JAMES M. OLNSTEAD, A.B., J.U.D.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,

*Which is the Beta Chapter of the Boston University Convocation.*

JOSEPH J. FEELEY, LL.B., *President.*

WILLIAM J. E. SANDER, LL.B.    MERRILL BOYD, A.B., LL.B.

*Vice-President.*

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

*Executive Committee.*

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JOSEPH P. FAGAN, LL.B.    THOS. H. RUSSELL, 2d, A.B., LL.B.

WILLIAM H. GULLIVER, LL.B.

# SCHOOL OF LAW.

*Organized 1872.*

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## FACULTY.

WILLIAM EDWARDS HUNTINGTON, PH.D., LL.D., *President.*  
MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, PH.D., LL.D., *Dean and Professor*  
*of Law.*

FRANK GOODWIN, A.M., *Emeritus Professor of Law.*

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL BOYD, A.B., J.M., *Professor of Law.*

THEODORE P. ION, LL.B., LL.L., LL.M., J.D., D.C.L., *Professor of*  
*Law.*

N. THURSTON ABBOTT, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law.*

FRANK LESLIE SIMPSON, A.B., J.M., *Professor of Law.*

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JOHN EDWARD MACY, LL.B., *Assistant Professor of Law.*

---

JOHN MERRILL BOYD, A.B., J.B., *Instructor.*

FREDERICK OSCAR DOWNES, LL.M., *Instructor.*

SANFORD HENRY EISNER FREUND, A.B., LL.B., *Instructor.*

CLARENCE LUCIAN NEWTON, PH.B., J.M., *Instructor.*

SILAS DEAN REED, A.B., *Instructor.*

JOHN LOUIS SHEEHAN, LL.D., *Instructor.*

OSCAR STORER, A.B., LL.B., *Instructor.*

CHANDLER MASON WOOD, A.M., J.M., *Instructor.*

---

BROOKS ADAMS, A.B., *Lecturer.*

HOMER ALBERS, A.M., LL.B., *Lecturer.*

CHARLES ALMY, A.B., LL.B., *Lecturer.*

JAMES FAIRBANKS COLBY, A.M., LL.D. (*Professor in Dartmouth*  
*College*), *Lecturer.*

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER, A.B., LL.B., *Lecturer.*

C. VEY HOLMAN, LL.M., *Lecturer.*

CHARLES FRANCIS JENNEY, LL.B., *Lecturer.*

HARVEY N. SHEPARD, A.B., *Lecturer.*

ALONZO ROGERS WEED, A.B., LL.B., *Lecturer.*

---

JOHN MERRILL BOYD, A.B., J.B., *Secretary of the Faculty.*

JAMES NATHANIEL CARTER, PH.B., J.M., *Librarian and Assist-*  
*ant Secretary of the Faculty.*

Note—The President and Professors constitute the Administrative Board.

## STUDENTS.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

*(Legum Doctor.)*

- Declan Wilmot Corcoran, LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*),  
1908; LL.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1909..... *Brighton.*
- Frederick Oscar Downes, LL.B., LL.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1907..... *Boston.*
- Paul Maurice Foss, LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1908;  
LL.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1909..... *Malden.*
- Paul Wilhelm Eduard Herbert, LL.B. (*Grant Univ.*), 1906; LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1908;  
LL.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1908..... *Boston.*

## FELLOWS OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

- James Nathaniel Carter, Ph.B. (*Wesleyan Univ.*), 1903; J.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1906;  
J.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1909..... *Somerville.*
- Owen Augustine Cunningham, LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1908..... *Riverpoint, R. I.*
- Frederick William Doring, A.B. (*Dartmouth Coll.*), 1883; A.M. (*Dartmouth Coll.*), 1886;  
J.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1908; J.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1909..... *Cambridge.*
- Thomas Zanslaur Lee, LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*),  
1909..... *Providence, R. I.*
- William Edwin McKee, LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*),  
1909..... *Boston.*
- Walter Robertson Meins, LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*),  
1905; LL.M. (*Boston Univ.*), 1907..... *Boston.*
- Orvil Weaver Smith, A.B. (*Dartmouth Coll.*),  
1903; J.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1908..... *Boston.*

## CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAW.

*(Juris Magister.)*

- Robert James Bottomly, A.B., A.M. (*Amherst Coll.*), 1905, 1906; J.B. (*Boston Univ.*),  
1909..... *Boston.*
- Joseph Goldsmith Bryer, A.B. (*Boston Univ.*),  
1907..... *Needham.*
- Daniel Edward Geary, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),  
1906..... *Providence, R. I.*
- Eugene Louis Jalbert, B.L. (*Laval Univ.*), 1904 *Woonsocket, R. I.*

## CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

*(Legum Magister.)*

- Corril Ellsworth Bridges, LL.B. (*Albany Law School*), 1887; LL.B. (*Y. M. C. A. Law School*), 1904..... *Charlestown.*

Owen Augustine Cunningham, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1908.....	<i>Riverpoint, R. I.</i>
Reginald Fitz-Randolph, LL.B. ( <i>Univ. of Maine</i> ), 1909.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Edward Everett Ginsburg, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Thomas Zanslaur Lee, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
William Edwin McKee, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Daniel Theodore O'Connell, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Solomon Rosenberg, LL.B. ( <i>New York Univ. Law School</i> ), 1908.....	<i>Fall River.</i>
Koran Calvin Small, LL.B. ( <i>Y. M. C. A. Law School</i> ), 1905.....	<i>Waltham.</i>
Michael Henry Sullivan, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1900.....	<i>Boston</i>

## THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Willis Lloyd Allen, A.B. ( <i>Yale Univ.</i> ), 1909....	<i>Shirley.</i>
Joseph Goldsmith Bryer, A.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1907.....	<i>Needham.</i>
George Bliss Crafts, B.S. ( <i>Wesleyan Univ.</i> ), 1908.....	<i>Mattapan.</i>
Daniel Edward Geary, A.B. ( <i>Brown Univ.</i> ), 1906.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Eugene Louis Jalbert, B.L. ( <i>Laval Univ.</i> ), 1904	<i>Woonsocket, R. I.</i>
Edward Adams Kimball, M.D. ( <i>Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons</i> ), 1906.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Clinton King, B.S. ( <i>Mass. Agric. Coll.</i> ), 1907....	<i>Easton.</i>
Vahan Kurkjian, A.B. ( <i>Central Turkey Coll.</i> ), 1884.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Guy Milton Page, A.B. ( <i>Univ. of Vermont</i> ), 1907	<i>Burlington, Vt.</i>
James Joseph Ronan, A.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1907	<i>Peabody.</i>
Charles Neves Serpa, A.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1907	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Walter Goble Wehrle, A.B. ( <i>Dartmouth Coll.</i> ), 1907.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Albert Huntley White, A.B. ( <i>Union Coll.</i> ), 1907	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>

## SECOND DIVISION.

Samuel Max Abelson.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
George Henry Allard.....	<i>Lowell.</i>
George Edward Asselin.....	<i>Northbridge.</i>
John William Bailey .....	<i>Topsfield.</i>



Benjamin Franklin Beebee.....	<i>Medford.</i>
Joseph Brettler.....	<i>Revere.</i>
Charles Arthur Butler.....	<i>Revere.</i>
Clyde Raymond Chase.....	<i>Hyde Park.</i>
May Eleanor Connelly.....	<i>Lynn.</i>
John Joseph Crehan.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Patrick Edward Dillon.....	<i>Valley Falls, R. I.</i>
William Gustin Finn.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Ovide Victor Fortier.....	<i>Brockton.</i>
Frank Paul Frall.....	<i>Boston.</i>
John Joseph Fraser.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Samuel Joseph Freedman.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Jacob Friedberg.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Weston Upham Friend.....	<i>Gloucester.</i>
James Joseph Gaffney.....	<i>Danvers.</i>
Patrick William Joseph Geary.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Thomas Aquinas Glennon.....	<i>Cambridge.</i>
John Leo Griffith Glynn.....	<i>North Cambridge.</i>
Harry Bernard Golden.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Frank Goldman.....	<i>Lowell.</i>
Daniel Thomas Hagan.....	<i>Riverside, R. I.</i>
Charles Edgar Hammond.....	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>
Elihu Hershenson.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Jonathan Bartlett Holt.....	<i>Mattapan.</i>
Maurice Jacobs.....	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Augustus Hyman Kaufman.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Abraham Levenson.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Harry Eber Levenson.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Austin Edward Livingstone.....	<i>Milford.</i>
Carl Pierce Lothrop.....	<i>South Braintree.</i>
John Joseph Lucas.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Louis Luftman.....	<i>Boston.</i>
David Lumiansky.....	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Daniel Peter Macdonald.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
John Michael McCarthy.....	<i>Somerville.</i>
George Partridge McDonald.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Daniel Joseph McNerney.....	<i>Fall River.</i>
Edward Francis Medley.....	<i>Cambridge.</i>
John Miles Morrison.....	<i>Hyde Park.</i>
Willard Ives Morse.....	<i>Leominster.</i>
Charles Cornelius Murphy.....	<i>Abington.</i>
John Lester Murphy.....	<i>Boston.</i>
John Joseph Murray.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
William Andrew Murray.....	<i>Milford.</i>
Charles Francis O'Connell.....	<i>Worcester.</i>
Catherine Mary O'Leary.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>

Michael Francis O'Malley.....	Brighton.
Benjamin Bartlett Piper.....	Salem.
William Christopher Prout.....	Boston.
Charles Luke Raysor.....	Wheaton, Ill.
Hermann Ritter.....	Chicopee.
Maurice Robinson.....	Providence, R. I.
Robert Robinson.....	Boston.
John Dolan Rooney.....	Hyde Park.
Nathan Rozen.....	Chelsea.
Carl Rudnick.....	Roxbury.
John Francis Ryan.....	Cambridge.
Louis Shabsheowitz.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Silverman.....	Boston.
Alexander Isaac Stoneman.....	Providence, R. I.
Eugene Joseph Sullivan.....	Winthrop.
Michael John Sullivan.....	New Dorchester.
John Vincent Sullivan.....	Middleboro.
John Henry Timmins.....	Allston.
Charles Ulin.....	Roxbury.
John William Vaughan.....	Portland, Me.
James Augustine Vitelli.....	Jamaica Plain.

## SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Jay Rogers Benton, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1908	Belmont.
Jacob William DeCumbe, A.B. ( <i>Ohio Wesleyan Univ.</i> ), 1908.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry Hamel, A.B. ( <i>Van Buren Coll.</i> ), 1905....	Quincy.
Leo McAvoy Harlow, A.B. ( <i>Holy Cross Coll.</i> ), 1908.....	North Easton.
Warren William James, A.B. ( <i>Bates Coll.</i> ), 1906	Lisbon, N. H.
James Marcellus Lewis, A.B. ( <i>Va. Union Univ.</i> ), 1908.....	Lexington, Va.
Thomas Poultney Lindsay, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1904.....	Southboro.
James Edward Luby, A.B. ( <i>Boston Coll.</i> ), 1908.	Milford.
George Conrad Peterson, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1904.....	Plymouth.
Edward Vassell Sherwin, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1907.....	Jamaica Plain.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Patrick Francis Barry.....	Riverpoint, R. I.
Warren Langmaid Bishop.....	Cochituate.
Mary Alma Bradbury.....	Saco, Me.
Charles Francis Brett.....	Boston.

Chase Brooks.....	<i>Holyoke.</i>
William Francis Cairns.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Chester Gordon Clark.....	<i>Allston.</i>
Albert Gardner Coffin, Jr.....	<i>Quincy.</i>
Albert Herman Cohen.....	<i>Webster.</i>
Maurice Kaganovsky Cohen.....	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
Cora Lincoln Cudworth.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Edgar Everett Cushman.....	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Charles Thomas Daly.....	<i>West Medford.</i>
David Joseph Donahue.....	<i>Groton.</i>
James Augustine Donovan.....	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Dudley Huntington Dorr.....	<i>Lancaster.</i>
Harold Clifford Elliott.....	<i>West Roxbury.</i>
Russell Sargent Fenn.....	<i>Brookline.</i>
Isidore Harry Fox.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Walter Francis Gallagher.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Edward Benjamin Goldberg.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Abram Culver Golden.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Bernard Louis Gorfinkle.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Bernard Gould.....	<i>Salem.</i>
Leonard Jerome Greenwood.....	<i>Boston.</i>
John Henry Anthony Griffin.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Edward Charles Harrington.....	<i>Malden.</i>
Martin Thomas Hart.....	<i>South Boston.</i>
John Joseph Higgins.....	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Leo Isgur.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
George Arthur Kearsley.....	<i>Waltham.</i>
Dionisio Lamas.....	<i>Nuevitas, Cuba.</i>
Simeon Edward Joseph LeGendre.....	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Sadie Marion Lipner.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Willard Price Lombard.....	<i>Everett.</i>
Raymond Placidus McCanna.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
John Michael McInerney.....	<i>Brookline.</i>
Edwin Valentine Mitchell.....	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>
Francis Joseph Monahan.....	<i>South Boston.</i>
William Joseph Moore.....	<i>Milford.</i>
Nathan Chase Morse.....	<i>West Roxbury.</i>
Joseph Guillaume Myette.....	<i>Woonsocket, R. I.</i>
Frederick Daniel Nichols.....	<i>Taunton.</i>
Joseph Augustine O'Connor.....	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Charlotte Ann Perkins.....	<i>Melrose.</i>
Edward Mann Peters.....	<i>West Medford.</i>
Conrad Pratt Richardson.....	<i>Brookline.</i>
Moses Harris Schlafman.....	<i>Haverhill.</i>
Dorothea Schunck.....	<i>Berkeley, Cal.</i>
William Matthias Shaughnessy.....	<i>Ashland.</i>

William Hobbs Sleeper.....	Exeter, N. H.
John Henry Sullivan.....	Taunton.
Samuel Susser.....	Roxbury.
Arthur Llewellyn Thomas.....	Quincy.
Edward Carl Thomas.....	Victoria, Texas.
Maurice Edmund Waldron.....	Hyde Park.
Benjamin Woronoff.....	Boston.
Arthur Crawford Wyman.....	Providence, R. I.
Abraham Nathan Wyzanski.....	Boston.

## FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Francis Thompson Colby, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1905.....	Boston.
John William Corcoran, A.B. ( <i>Dartmouth Coll.</i> ), 1908.....	Brookline.
William Joseph Cronin, A.B. ( <i>Boston Coll.</i> ), 1909.....	Rockland.
William Henry Evans, A.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	Somerville
Percy Elphanan Gleason, A.B. ( <i>Dartmouth Coll.</i> ), 1908.....	Everett.
Rebecca Agnes Hartley, A.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1899.....	West Somerville.
George Elwin Merrill, A.B. ( <i>Bates Coll.</i> ), 1908..	Anson, Me.
Lee Simons Merrill, A.B. ( <i>Bates Coll.</i> ), 1907....	Anson, Me.
Emma Josephine Puffer, A.B. ( <i>Radcliffe Coll.</i> ), 1903.....	Arlington.
John Edward Rice, B.S. ( <i>St. Lawrence Univ.</i> ), 1908.....	Marlboro.
Charles Chancellor Sanford, A.B. ( <i>Howard Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Edward Sohler Welch, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1909.....	Brookline.
Chester Tenney Woodbury, A.B. ( <i>Dartmouth Coll.</i> ), 1907.....	Salem, N. H.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Isadore Abrams.....	Quincy.
Morris Martin Aisner.....	Revere.
Eugene Emery Allen.....	Brookline.
Louis Napoleon Raoul Archambault.....	Arctic Centre, R. I.
Thomas Dillon Austin.....	Farmington, Me.
Frank Herman Baer.....	Chelsea.
Samuel Barnet.....	New Bedford.
Samuel Edmund Bentley.....	New Bedford.

Joseph Alexander Boyer.....	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Merton Lewis Brown.....	<i>Houlton, Me.</i>
Edgar Lionel Burchell.....	<i>Pawtucket, R. I.</i>
George Willard Burke.....	<i>Lowell.</i>
Timothy Francis Callahan.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Harold Edward Clarkin.....	<i>Fall River.</i>
James Peter Cleary, Jr.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Simon Cohen.....	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Warren Albert Cole.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Raphael Anthony Augustine Comparone.....	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Henry Caldwell Cotton.....	<i>Somerville.</i>
Joseph Russell Cotton.....	<i>Somerville.</i>
Hugh Anthony Cregg.....	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Sumner Crosby.....	<i>Centreville.</i>
Edward Nixon Dangel.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
John Francis Doherty.....	<i>Fall River.</i>
John Philip Driscoll.....	<i>Leominster.</i>
Francis Gerald Duffy.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Edgar Francis Dupray.....	<i>Ipswich.</i>
Harry Ehrlich.....	<i>Springfield.</i>
Robert Ehrlich.....	<i>Springfield.</i>
George Fine.....	<i>East Boston.</i>
George Harold Fisher.....	<i>Mattapan.</i>
James Thomas Fitzgerald.....	<i>Haverhill.</i>
George Gould.....	<i>Worcester.</i>
George Francis Grimes.....	<i>Dover, N. H.</i>
John Burton Hamilton.....	<i>Lexington.</i>
Maurice Ernest Harris.....	<i>Lowell.</i>
James Thomas Heenehan.....	<i>Palmer.</i>
Chester Arthur Sherman Hubbard.....	<i>Roslindale.</i>
Max Samuel Karas.....	<i>Lynn.</i>
Lawrence Pierson Keeler.....	<i>Attleboro.</i>
George Franklin Kerr.....	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Harold Irving Klarfeld.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Abraham Klubock.....	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Ferdinand Cole Lane.....	<i>Marion.</i>
Robert Cutter Laing.....	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>
John Purcell Leary.....	<i>Salem.</i>
Rosamund Helise Levy.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Edward Lawrence Maguire.....	<i>East Boston.</i>
Samuel Abraham Margolis.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Lowell Allen Mayberry.....	<i>Waltham.</i>
Nathan Kellogg McGill.....	<i>Jacksonville, Fla.</i>
Thomas Christopher McKone.....	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>
John Francis Moloney.....	<i>South Boston</i>
Ralph Coolidge Mulligan.....	<i>Natick.</i>



Carlton Hewitt Nerney.....	<i>Attleboro.</i>
Edward Joseph Noons, Jr.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
John Thomas O'Connell.....	<i>East Boston.</i>
James Edward O'Connor.....	<i>Rutland.</i>
William Daniel Owens.....	<i>Lynn.</i>
Bartol Parker.....	<i>South Lancaster.</i>
Dexter Brayton Pattison.....	<i>Osterille.</i>
David Fleming Powers.....	<i>Worcester.</i>
Charles Waters Proctor.....	<i>Randolph.</i>
Joseph Campbell Rhea.....	<i>Buford, Tenn.</i>
Samuel Rome.....	<i>Gardner.</i>
Samuel Rosenblatt.....	<i>Everett.</i>
Robert Tillitson Russell.....	<i>Ctr. Sandwich, N. H.</i>
Louis Horace Sawyer.....	<i>Boston.</i>
John James Scott.....	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>
Louis Shapiro.....	<i>East Boston.</i>
Mabel Rebecca Sonnabend.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Roswel Stearns.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Thomas Hartnett Sullivan.....	<i>Somerville.</i>
Samuel Tarplin.....	<i>Somerville.</i>
Harry Alonzo Thompson.....	<i>Jackson, N. H.</i>
Christos Tsagris.....	<i>Atlantic.</i>
Max Ulin.....	<i>East Boston.</i>
Pius Alban Walsh.....	<i>Beachmont.</i>
Herbert Palmer Ware.....	<i>Shelburne Falls.</i>
Morris Welensky.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Charles Alexander Wilson.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Frederick Scott Woodruff.....	<i>Weston.</i>
Hratch Yervant.....	<i>Harpoot, Armenia.</i>
Abraham Zintz.....	<i>Cambridge.</i>

## SPECIAL STUDENTS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Herbert Spaulding Avery, A.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1904.....	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Richard Marshall Page, A.B. ( <i>Harvard Univ.</i> ), 1910.....	<i>New York City</i>
Gaetan Alcibiades Senesac, B.L. ( <i>Laval Univ.</i> ), 1905.....	<i>New Bedford</i>
Lester Willis Russell, LL.B. ( <i>Boston Univ.</i> ), 1906.....	<i>Derry, N. H.</i>
Robert Morrill Wright, B.S. ( <i>New Hampshire Coll.</i> ), 1900.....	<i>Hill, N. H.</i>

## SECOND DIVISION.

Nathaniel Alford.....	<i>Boston.</i>
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Robert Alter.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Adolph Louis Altmeyer.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Robert Leonard Anderson.....	<i>Boston</i>
John William Bowen.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Michael William Callaghan.....	<i>Newport, R. I.</i>
William Nangle Cronin.....	<i>South Boston.</i>
Philip Henry Darche.....	<i>Brockton.</i>
John Henry Dunn.....	<i>South Boston.</i>
Eugene Samuel Eastman.....	<i>South Weare, N. H.</i>
Frank Herbert Farmer.....	<i>Waltham.</i>
Daniel William Flynn.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
George Elmer Gordon.....	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Edward William Gormley.....	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
Francis Dominic Harrigan.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
James Charles Kearns.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Luke Francis Kelley.....	<i>Middleboro.</i>
William Charles Kindelan.....	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
John Luciano.....	<i>Boston.</i>
James Charles McDonald.....	<i>Fall River.</i>
James Leighton McCarthy.....	<i>Lynn.</i>
Robert William McCuen.....	<i>Vergennes, Vt.</i>
William Sarsfield McNary.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Thomas Mullins.....	<i>Cambridge.</i>
John Patrick Murphy.....	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Waldron Kenison Nason.....	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
Alexander Stephen Neal.....	<i>East Boston.</i>
Daniel James O'Connell.....	<i>Lexington.</i>
Francis Aloysius O'Loughlin.....	<i>Brookline.</i>
Harry Marston Regan.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Ernest Barry Rowe.....	<i>Winthrop.</i>
Stewart Everett Rowe.....	<i>Kensington, N. H.</i>
Sumner Saul Shore.....	<i>Boston.</i>
Arthur Francis Whalen.....	<i>Melrose.</i>
George Joseph Wright.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>

## SUMMARY.

Candidates for the Doctor's Degree.....	4
Fellows of the Law School.....	7
Candidates for the Master's Degree.....	14
Third Year.....	84
Second Year.....	69
First Year.....	97
Special Students.....	40
Total (deducting for names appearing twice).....	309

## HOLDERS OF SCHOOL OFFICES FOR THE YEAR.

PATRICK F. BARRY, *Assistant Clerk of Court.*  
 JOHN W. BAILEY, *Third-Year Recorder.*  
 JOSEPH G. BRYER, *First Assistant Librarian.*  
 CLYDE R. CHASE, *Stationer.*  
 GEORGE B. CRAFTS, *Assistant Clerk of Court.*  
 FRANK P. FRALL, *Evening Custodian.*  
 WESTON U. FRIEND, *Clerk of Courts.*  
 WILLIAM C. KINDELAN, *First-Year Librarian.*  
 JONATHAN B. HOLT, *Third-Year Clerk.*  
 WARREN W. JAMES, *Assistant Clerk of Court.*  
 FERDINAND C. LANE, *Secretary of Employment Bureau.*  
 SIMEON E. J. LEGENDRE, *Postmaster.*  
 WILLARD P. LOMBARD, *Second-Year Clerk.*  
 WILLIAM S. McNARY, *Speaker of Legislature.*  
 JOSEPH A. O'CONNOR, *Second-Year Librarian.*  
 GEORGE C. PETERSON, *Second-Year Recorder.*  
 WILLIAM C. PROUT, *Clerk of Legislature.*  
 JOHN E. RICE, *First-Year Recorder.*  
 WILLIAM H. SLEEPER, *Night Librarian.*  
 CHESTER T. WOODBURY, *First-Year Clerk.*

FLORENCE I. WHITE, *Clerk of Faculty and School Stenographer.*

## LOCAL ADVANTAGES.

To the student of the law Boston offers unsurpassed opportunities. More than half its eventful life was spent under the flag of Great Britain. Its laws and institutions have, therefore, roots extending back into political and social conditions widely different from those of the present. In hardly any other American city can social and legal ideas be studied through periods so long and so instructive.

To all students the city is peculiarly attractive. In Greater Boston there are many thousands of students engaged in collegiate and university work. In Boston University alone nearly all the American States and often more than twenty foreign countries are represented by students. They come from distant parts of the country and of the world because of the rare combination of advantages found in this metropolis.

Isaac Rich Hall, a new and commodious building exclusively occupied by the School, has an ideal location in Ashburton Place, being within a few hundred feet of all the courts and many of the chief law offices on the one side, and equally near the State House, the new State House Park, and the Common on the other. Lockers for the students and post-office accommodation are provided in the building.

## ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be at least eighteen years of age and satisfactorily accredited by written testimonials deposited by the applicant in the Secretary's office.

## REGULAR STUDENTS.

A regular student is a student in full standing who is a candidate for a degree.

## COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Bachelors of Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters, of any college or university of good standing, may, without formal examination, be admitted to instruction as first-year candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law by presenting their diplomas, or a certified copy thereof.

## APPLICANTS OTHER THAN COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Applicants other than college graduates must, in part, present satisfactory certificates from the principal of an academy or high school, or from some approved examiner, showing that the applicant has done the work required for admission (or the full equivalent of such work), and has passed a satisfactory examination thereon. Certificates of private tutors will not be accepted. Notice "Further Requirements," IV *infra*.

The requirements for admission are as follows:

## I. ENGLISH.

No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in point of spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

1. Reading and Practice. A certain number of books will be set for reading. The candidate will be required to present evidence of a general knowledge of the subject-matter, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number—perhaps ten or fifteen—set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In place of a part or the whole of this test, the candidate may be allowed to present an exercise-book, properly certified by his instructor, containing compo-

sitions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books.

The books set for this part of the examination will be:

In 1910, 1911.—Group I (two to be selected). Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, *Henry V.*, *Julius Cæsar*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Twelfth Night*.

Group II (one to be selected). Bacon's *Essays*; Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, Part I; the *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers* in *The Spectator*; Franklin's *Autobiography*.

Group III (one to be selected). Chaucer's *Prologue*; Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (selections); Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*; Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*; Palgrave's *Golden Treasury (First Series)*, Books II and III, with especial attention to Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper and Burns.

Group IV (two to be selected). Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*; Scott's *Ivanhoe*; Scott's *Quentin Durward*; Hawthorne's *The House of Seven Gables*; Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*; Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford*; Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*; Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*.

Group V (two to be selected). Irving's *Sketch Book*; Lamb's *Essays of Elia*; DeQuincey's *Joan of Arc* and *The English Mail Coach*; Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero Worship*; Emerson's *Essays* (selected); Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies*.

Group VI (two to be selected). Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *The Lady of the Lake*; Byron's *Mazeppa* and *The Prisoner of Chillon*; Palgrave's *Golden Treasury (First Series)*, Book IV, with especial attention to Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley; Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*; Poe's *Poems*; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal*; Arnold's *Sohrab and Rustum*; Longfellow's *The Courtship of Miles Standish*; Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, *Lancelot and Elaine* and *The Passing of Arthur*; Browning's *Cavalier Tunes*, *The Lost Leader*, *How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix*, *Evelyn Hope*, *Home Thoughts from Abroad*, *Home Thoughts from the Sea*, *Incident of the French Camp*, *The Boy and the Angel*, *One Word More*, *Herve Riel*, *Pheidippides*.

2. Study and Practice. This part of the examination presupposes a more careful study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form and structure. In addition, the candidate may be required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and questions on the leading facts in those periods of English literary history to which the prescribed works belong.

The books set for this part of the examination will be:

1910, 1911.—Shakespeare's *Macbeth*; Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*,



*L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*, or Washington's *Farewell Address* and Webster's *First Bunker Hill Oration*; Macaulay's *Life of Johnson* or Carlyle's *Essay on Burns*.

## II. LATIN.

1. The equivalent of the first four books of Cæsar's *Gallic War*. Authors recommended are Cæsar, Nepos, Eutropius, Aulus Gellius.
2. The equivalent of five orations of Cicero. Authors recommended are Cicero and Sallust.
3. The equivalent of the first six books of Vergil's *Æneid*.
4. The translation at sight of a passage of connected Latin, either prose or poetry or both.
5. The translation into Latin of a passage of connected English narrative.

## III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the Metric System. Algebra, sufficient to include Radical Forms, Quadratic Equations of two unknown quantities, and the Binomial Theorem for positive integral exponents. Plane Geometry, with discipline in original demonstrations.

## IV. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.

1. Logic.
2. Constitutional History of England and America.
  - (a) Political Science.
  - (b) Municipal Government.
3. Political Economy.
  - (a) Industry (Trades-Unions, etc.).
  - (b) Commerce (Banking, Insurance, etc.).

Or, as an equivalent, two years in College.

## V. In addition to the foregoing, similar certificates from all students will be required covering *two* of the following subjects:

1. GERMAN. Knowledge of the ordinary forms of construction will be expected; also an ability to translate simple prose and to compose in the language simple sentences based upon the matter read.
2. FRENCH. (Same as in German.)
3. GREEK. The translation at sight of easy passages of Xenophon (suited to the proficiency of those who have read the first four books of the *Anabasis*.)

The translation at sight of average passages from the *Iliad*, the candidate being supplied with a vocabulary of the less usual words.

Prose Composition. Sentences adapted to those who have studied White's or Leighton's *Greek Lessons*.

4. PHYSICS, general elementary course.
5. CHEMISTRY.
6. ANCIENT HISTORY.
7. BIOLOGY.
8. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
9. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
10. ADVANCED MATHEMATICS.

Applicants not presenting certificates should offer themselves for examination as follows:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1910.

- 8.30 A.M.—Candidates present themselves for registration.  
10.10-11.40.—Algebra (Advanced).  
1.40-2.40 P.M.—Chemistry.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.

- 8.40 A.M.—Registration.  
9-10 A.M.—Latin at sight.  
10.10-11.40.—Solid Geometry.  
11.50-12.50.—Homer.  
1.40-2.40 P.M.—Latin Prose.  
2.50-3.50.—Physics.  
4-5.—History (American).

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1910.

- 8.40 A.M.—Registration.  
9-10 A.M.—Cæsar.  
10.10-11.40.—German (Elementary).  
11.50-12.50 P.M.—German (Advanced).  
1.40-2.40.—History (Greek).  
2.50-3.50.—History (Roman).

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

- 8.40 A.M.—Registration.  
9-10 A.M.—Cicero.  
10.10-11.40.—Plane Geometry.  
11.50-12.50 P.M.—French (Elementary).  
1.40-2.40.—French (Advanced).  
2.50-3.50.—History (English).

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1910.

- 8.40 A.M.—Registration.  
9.10-10 A.M.—Vergil.  
10.10-11.40.—Xenophon and Greek Writing.

11.50-12.50 P.M.—Algebra (Elementary).

2-4.—English.

### SPECIAL STUDENTS.

A special student is a student who is taking one or more particular courses of work, without being a candidate for a degree, or one who is deficient on preliminary preparation, or one who has not passed the full number of examinations required for admission to the class to which he seeks admission.

A limited number of persons wishing a knowledge of the law for any special purpose, or for widening their range of scholarship, but not intending to apply for a degree or to practise law as a profession, may be admitted as special students at any time without examination. With the consent of the Dean they may elect such courses, not to exceed nine hours a week, as they deem expedient. Such students shall be designated as special students in particular courses, though enrolled in the Catalogue simply as special students. For the fees in particular courses see *infra*.

Any student whose work during his first year gives evidence of his inability to use the English language with accuracy will be conditioned in that branch of study and required to pass an examination therein before entering upon the instruction of the following year. The requirements in English should be particularly noticed by all applicants, as well by those holding degrees as by others.

### ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Any person who has been in full attendance at another regular law school of good standing, if otherwise entitled to admission as a regular student, will be admitted upon passing the regular examinations on the work of the preceding class or classes; or such person, upon producing a certificate from the chief officer of such other law school, stating that he passed creditably the annual examinations of that school, may be admitted as a special student, and may take the examinations on both the first and second years' work at the end of his first year of residence.

### DATE AND METHOD OF APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

It is of great importance to the student to register and receive his ticket to the lectures *on or before the first day of*

*the first semester.* In order to do this he should obtain the "form of application" in time to procure all required testimonials and other information, and to enter the same, before presenting himself for final enrolment.

For blank forms of application for admission to the School, or for more detailed information respecting it, address the Secretary of the Law School, Ashburton Place, Boston.

### PURPOSE OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Faculty of the Law School is committed to the position that the function of an American school of law is not fulfilled by merely fitting students to pass bar examinations. That, of course, is a function of such a school, but not its only function. A sound training in the law may well lead, and experience shows that it does in fact lead, to other vocations than the practice of the law. Students from this and other law schools go out every year in considerable numbers, in proportion to the total number of graduates, to public life and to posts of trust and administration. They go to the Legislature, and into other places of responsibility for which their training fits them; graduates of law schools are likely at any time to be called into the public service, at home or abroad, in connection with foreign affairs or with the administration of order in the dependencies of the United States. If it be true, as it is, that lawyers everywhere hold a commanding post of influence in public life, national, State, and local, it follows that they should be educated with due regard to that fact.

Putting it shortly, the purpose of the Law School is to build men up in usefulness for whatever service a legal training may be suited.

Further, whatever the immediate purpose of the student, the Law School, as incumbent of a public franchise, will do what it can to train men to a sense of responsibility to the public—above all else, to strengthen society against tendencies to disintegration. To this end the idea of education, as here pursued, follows the model of business administration; the lines of work converging, in unity, upon Sovereignty.

### BASIS OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction is based upon the idea that the law should be looked upon, and taught throughout in terms, as consisting of a series of related and articulated parts,

in distinction from regarding it as consisting of a number of detached parts, to be taken up as chance or convenience or ideas of relative difficulty may suggest; in other words, the idea is that the law is a unity, and should so be taught. *The teachers severally make it a point, at the outset, to show the connection of their subjects with the general scheme, and give their classes a point of view from which to carry on the work; the general point of view of all the law being found in the movement of great social forces within the State, and the will of the Sovereign or the State a resultant of the movement and conflict of these forces.*

The will of the Sovereign or the State is conceived to be based upon (1) duties dependent upon states of the mind, and (2) duties independent of states of the mind. The instruction proceeds accordingly. It is explained in the student's first year by a course of lectures on legal education.

The scheme of instruction is given out as follows:

#### FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

A course of lectures on Legal Education, running through a good part of the year, one hour a week.

##### FIRST SEMESTER.

Criminal Law, two hours a week.	Procedure, civil and criminal
Torts, three hours a week.	three hours a week.
Contracts, two hours a week.	Evidence I, one hour a week.

##### SECOND SEMESTER.

Criminal Law, two hours a week.	Property, two hours a week.
Torts, three hours a week.	Procedure, one hour a week.
Contracts, two hours a week.	Evidence I, two hours a week.

#### SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

(Procedure continued, as practice in the school courts, through the year, as may be arranged for.)

##### FIRST SEMESTER.

Evidence II, one hour a week.	Equity, three hours a week.
Bills and Notes, two hours a week.	Agency I, one hour a week.
Property, two hours a week.	Extraordinary Remedies, two
Constitutional Law, one hour a week.	hours a week.

##### SECOND SEMESTER.

Bills and Notes, two hours a week.	Agency I, one hour a week.
Property, two hours a week.	Evidence II, one hour a week.
Sales, two hours a week.	Equity, three hours a week.



## THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

(School courts and legislature through the year.)

## FIRST SEMESTER.

Evidence III and IV, two hours a week.	Equity Pleading, one hour a week.
Wills and Intestacy, two hours a week.	Governmental Agencies, one hour a week.
Insurance, one hour a week.	Conflict of Laws, one hour a week.

## SECOND SEMESTER.

Agency II as Partnership, two hours a week.	Corporations, two hours a week.
Evidence III and IV, two hours a week.	Governmental Agencies, two hours a week.
Insurance, one hour a week.	Conflict of Laws, one hour a week.

## HONORS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE.

## COURSE I.

The Legislature.  
International Law.  
Jurisprudence.

## COURSE II.

The Legislature.  
Admiralty.  
Jurisprudence.

## COURSE III.

The Legislature.  
Carriers.  
Jurisprudence.

## COURSE IV.

The Legislature.  
Landlord and Tenant.  
Bankruptcy.

## COURSE V.

In this course the requirement will be the work of the first year in the course for the master's degree.

In addition, each candidate must be prepared to pass an examination in the first four lectures of "Centralization and the Law."

## OUTLINE OF WORK FOR THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE.

The instruction of the Law School includes, more or less, the heads here indicated, each teacher limiting his work as he may think best.

## CRIMINAL LAW.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the nature of crime, as turning or not

upon states of the mind, and developing this idea; capacity to commit crime; parties to crime; jurisdiction over crimes; and specific crimes.

#### TORT.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the nature of tort, including thereunder conduct actionable because of a state of mind, as expressed by the terms fraud, negligence, or malice, and conduct in itself unlawful regardless of such state of mind, including thereunder interference with contract, seduction, slander and libel, trespass, conversion, false imprisonment, assault and battery, and other specific torts.

#### CONTRACT.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with formation of contracts, including thereunder offer and acceptance, consideration, and contracts under seal; operation of contracts, including thereunder the rights and liabilities of third persons, not parties to the contract, joint and several contracts, conditional contracts, illegal contracts, remedies for breach of contract; discharge of contracts, including thereunder rescission, novation, accord and satisfaction, release, impossibility of performance, and duress. Trusts are treated in connection with contract.

#### CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with actions at common law; drawing of pleadings therein; evidence required to support the pleadings; examination of the same actions under Massachusetts statutes, and the preparation of cases with reference thereto, both as to the drafting of pleadings and the sufficiency and competency of evidence.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the following topics:

Jurisdiction; arrest; commitment and bail; prosecution; process, arraignment; plea and issue; trial and verdict;

motion for new trial; motion in arrest of judgment; extradition; interstate rendition; judgment; writ of error; execution.

#### EVIDENCE I AND III.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing with facts as the subject-matter upon which the law operates, having regard to their legal relevancy and effect, and more particularly with the following topics: judicial notice; burden of proof; presumptions; leading principles and rules of exclusion, including the character of the parties to the litigation, the rule against hearsay and its exceptions and limitations; opinion evidence; real evidence; proof of the contents and authorship of writings; the parol evidence rule; witnesses, including their competency, claims of privilege, and examination.

#### EVIDENCE II.—DOCTRINE OF ANIMUS.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with separation of law and fact, criminal intent, motive, malice, exceptions to rule of disqualifications of interest, testifying to one's own intent, testimony to another's state of mind, intention of parties to written instruments, consideration.

#### EVIDENCE IV.—OVERSIGHT OF CORPORATIONS.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing particularly with the means of discovering fraud in the dealings of corporations with the public.

#### PROPERTY.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the scope of the terms real property and land, including thereunder the status of standing timber, crops, and fixtures; tenures and the feudal system; present freehold estates in land and their incidents; future estates in land, including thereunder reversions, remainders, uses, executory devises, powers, and the rule against perpetuities; acquisition of title by deed and by adverse possession, including thereunder a general treatment of conveyancing; easements.

## BILLS, NOTES AND CHECKS.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the historical relation of this branch of the law merchant to the general common law, the differences between the two, and the process by which the former was annexed to the latter, with a consideration of the peculiarities of the subject seen (1) in the various contracts of the parties liable, (2) in the special position of the holder.

## SALES.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the general nature of sales and distinctions; when title passes; separation from uniform mass; subsequent appropriation and completion; subject-matter of sale, including after acquired property and things in potential existence; conditional sales; change of possession; warranties, express and implied; seventeenth section of the statute of frauds; liens; stoppage *in transitu*; auction sales.

## EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the exigencies which the ordinary remedies fail to meet, of the historical development of extraordinary remedies adapted to meet such exigencies, of the procedure by which such remedies are invoked, and of the effect of the final adjudication.

## EQUITY.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the jurisdiction of courts of equity, maxims of equity, trusts treated mainly in connection with contract, specific performance, injunctions, bills of discovery, bills of interpleader, receivers.

## EQUITY PLEADING.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the general theory upon which the formal pleadings of the parties in suits in equity are based,

and with the rules governing the structure and use of the pleadings themselves.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing with the subject in outline, more particularly with the jurisdiction which separates it from ordinary law, the reasons underlying the adoption of it, its peculiarity as a branch of statutory law, and its effect under varying social forces.

#### AGENCY I. (INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT).

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the formation of agency; acts that may be done by an agent; agent's power to subject his principal to liabilities; agent's liability to third person; parties to writings; undisclosed principal; mutual duties of principal and agent and master and servant.

#### AGENCY II.—PARTNERSHIP.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the establishment of the relation, kinds of partnership and of partners, capital and property of the partnership, rights and liabilities of the partners between themselves and as to third persons, and dissolution of the partnership.

#### WILLS.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the history of wills, the property and rights subject to testamentary disposition, the persons who may take by devise or bequest, testamentary capacity, contracts to devise or bequeath, the requisites and validity of wills, revocation, probate, construction of wills, and the rights and liabilities of devisees and legatees.

#### INSURANCE.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the origin of insurance law, modes of insurance, the basis, requisites, and term of the contract, the amount of recovery in event of liability, rights of subroga-



tion, questions of waiver and estoppel, and the rights of assignees and beneficiaries.

#### GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with departments of government, public officers, and especially with governmental corporations—cities, towns, counties, school districts, fire districts, water districts, townships, incorporated boards of public officers, governmental universities, governmental hospitals, and the like, and of the legislative and administrative powers and the liabilities of such bodies, constitutional authority of the Legislature over their property, questions which arise in the actions of their governing councils and in the transactions of their officers; dealing also with streets, highways, and public places.

#### CORPORATIONS.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with the creation of corporations, interpretation of their charters, their implied powers, method of contracting and appointing agents, rights and liabilities of stockholders, forfeiture of the charter, liability of corporations for torts, crimes and contempts, status of *ultra vires* transactions, dissolution of corporations otherwise than by forfeiture or repeal of their charters, distribution of assets, legislative control, power of corporations to become members of co-partnerships and to own their own shares or those of other corporations, voting rights of shareholders, and transfer of shares.

#### CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Relation to the general scheme. Point of view; dealing more particularly with jurisdiction over persons and things arising from matters involving domicile and taxation; jurisdiction of courts arising in cases *in rem*, *in personam*, *quasi in rem*, and in matters relating to divorce; with personal rights as brought in question in cases involving capacity, marriage, legitimacy, adoption, and guardianship; with rights of property, including the law of inheritance as involved in intestate

and testamentary succession; with obligations *ex delicto* and *ex contractu*.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

The general subject of the work for the Master's degree, in which the instruction of the Law School culminates, is Sovereignty. Lectures are given once a week through the year, and once a week a court is conducted for the trial of cases upon questions arising on the lectures.

Each candidate for the degree must be prepared to pass an examination in the first four lectures in "Centralization and the Law."

No one will be admitted as a candidate for the Master's degree who has not received a Bachelor's degree in law, or its equivalent, with an average mark of eighty per cent in all subjects, except in the case of mature students of high standing.

All of the work in the foregoing courses for the Bachelor's and Master's degrees is required, as follows from the statement that the work of the Law School is designed and taught as a unit. Work for the Master's degree requires two years.

### VOLUNTARY COURSES.

Certain courses are provided in extension of the general curriculum. They embrace the following subjects:

Business Relation of Insurance to the Law.	Domestic Relations.
Business Relation of Transportation to the Law.	Legal Ethics.
Conduct of a Cause.	Mortgages and Liens.
	Statutory Law.
	Trade-marks.

### COLLEGE GRADUATES.

College graduates of mature years and well-disciplined minds are often able and are permitted to take the course in two years. This is especially true of graduates of colleges where instruction in legal subjects is given as part of the college course.

## INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Students whose college course in other institutions has been interrupted and left unfinished have in the College of Liberal Arts of this University suitable opportunities for making up their deficiencies while carrying forward their professional studies in the Law School.

## METHOD AND DESIGN OF INSTRUCTION.

The method of instruction follows particularly three lines, each alike required, case-work, problems, and court-work, all accompanied by lectures; the case-work being subordinate to and in furtherance of the work on problems.

To secure the greatest efficiency, classes in the first and second year are divided into small sections, after the West Point method.

The instruction is designed to develop mental energy and power. It opens in the first year with moderate effort to that end, and gradually increases in intensity as the work proceeds through the second and third years, reaching its highest point in the work for the Master's degree, which properly is the end of the course.

The instruction should prepare the student to practise law anywhere in the United States, or beyond, where the English system of law prevails, and should fit him for usefulness in the affairs of town, city, State and Nation.

The student is expected to attend every general exercise before the class of which he is a member, and to be prepared to take part therein. The attendance is recorded daily, and is taken into consideration in examinations and in recommending students for a degree. No certificate of membership will be given unless the applicant has attended the required exercises of the School with substantial regularity.

## COURTS OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

## I. ORGANIZATION.

There are three courts for undergraduates, modelled upon the Massachusetts Courts—an inferior trial court (of

which the Boston Municipal Court is taken as the type), the Superior Court, and the Supreme Court.

The practice in these courts is conducted in accordance with the actual practice in the State courts.

Each court has its clerk, who is required to conduct his office in strict accordance with the conduct of the offices of the clerks of courts in this State. A sheriff and a constable are appointed from the student body, with the powers such officers have in practice.

## II. SESSIONS OF COURT.

In the Municipal Court and in the Superior Court there are two sessions,—one a Motion Session, for interlocutory motions and hearings of law questions; the other a Merit Session, for hearings of cases on the facts. In the Superior Court the Merit Session, following the practice, is of two divisions, a Jury Session and a Jury Waived Session. The Supreme Court has a session before a single Justice for matters properly to be brought therein, and a session of the Full Bench.

## III. CONDUCT OF CASES.

Cases are assigned to the student, beginning in his second year, which cases are to be undertaken, without suggestion or explanation, in the Municipal Court. At least four cases to be tried in this Court are assigned to each student in his second year, as counsel for the plaintiff in two and as counsel for the defendant in two. The student is required to take entire charge of, and to be responsible for, his case, and is expected to see to it that his four cases are disposed of in the Municipal Court and appealed to the Superior Court before the end of the second year.

The Third-year class are expected to carry forward in the Superior Court the pending appeals from the Municipal Court at the beginning of the third year, and also to begin action, originally in the Superior Court, in as many cases, at law and in equity, as may be found desirable. The trials in the Superior Court follow the order of those in the Municipal Court, except that each student will have the opportunity,

or will be required, as may be deemed expedient, to try one case before a jury which will be drawn from the lower classes.

In taking a case to the Supreme Court, exceptions are claimed in the Superior Court, and a bill of exceptions prepared and filed as required by the statute, and allowed by the Superior Court. The case is then entered in the Supreme Court according to rule, and a brief prepared.

#### IV. DETAILS OF THE WORK.

The cases assigned are the study cases in the various subjects of the first two years, in order to give a review of the work of these years before the student leaves the School. Procedure will be suggested such as to give the student experience in the more common matters of practice which he will encounter in his first years of practice.

Very little suggestion is given to the student in the conduct of his case except at the hearing thereon, the purpose being to have the student learn by his own mistakes and to have him feel the responsibility of his own case. Record is kept of the work of each student, in order to teach by experience the penalties which are imposed in practice for negligence or a failure in punctuality.

#### V. MASTERS' COURT.

There is also a court, called the Masters' Court, for the conduct of causes to be assigned to candidates for the higher degrees. The jurisdiction of this court may be Federal or State, according to the particular case. Candidates for the Master's degree are kept constantly at work in this court.

#### MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL COURTS.

The proximity of the Law School to the general courts of justice affords students unusual facilities for observing the organization and working of the judiciary, the actual progress of cases, the arguments of counsel, the ruling of judges, etc.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is sitting almost continuously during the School year, holding sessions



both at law and in equity. During the same period there are several extended sessions of the full bench for the argument and decision of questions of law. The Superior Court, which tries a majority of causes in the first instance, has several sessions constantly sitting. The Municipal Court of Boston is also in daily session. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States are held in the Federal Building, only a few minutes' walk from the School.

### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.

A legislature is established for teaching procedure in Massachusetts legislation and for considering and enacting or refusing to enact measures upon suggestions for legislation arising in the class-work of the School. This work is under the charge of an instructor experienced in legislation; but the work itself is carried on by the students, the instructor acting as director and critic, and having final control over the work. Acts passed by the body may be brought before any of the School courts on points of construction or constitutionality.

### LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS.

The following collections are accessible to all members of the School: (1) *The Law Library of the University*. This is situated in the same building with the School, and consists of upwards of twelve thousand volumes, and is gradually growing. It includes substantially all the State reports, the reports of all decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal courts, and nearly all the English reports—in many cases, several copies of the same. It contains also copies of the most approved text-books, and a collection, substantially complete, of the various books of cases.

The library is open every school day from 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 5 P.M.; but no book can be taken from the library without special permission of the Dean.

(2) *The Public Library of the City of Boston*. This is one of the largest libraries in the world. It contains about one

million volumes. It is particularly rich in State papers, its collection of United States documents being in some respects more complete than any in the possession of the government itself.

By special permission of the Trustees, students of the Law School of Boston University are entitled to use and draw books, although residing out of the city. In order to enjoy this privilege, students not residing in Boston must *first* obtain from the Secretary a certificate of membership in the School.

*The Reading-Room of the Public Library*, in its central building, as also that in the West End Branch, both conveniently near, are open without charge. All the leading professional, scientific, and literary periodicals of America and Europe are taken.

For the purpose of special historical research several other important libraries can be utilized by the student when properly introduced.

### DEGREES.

Four degrees are conferred in ordinary course: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Bachelor of Law (J.B.), Master of Laws (LL.M.), and Master of Law (J.M.).

To the first, *Legum Baccalaureus*, any student completing the course to the satisfaction of the Administrative Board is eligible; to the second, *Juris Baccalaureus*, those only are eligible who at the date of their candidacy have not only satisfactorily completed either of said courses, but also are Bachelors of Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters of some college or university of acceptable standards; to the third, *Legum Magister*, those only are promoted who, besides fulfilling all requirements for the degree of LL.B., have also completed with credit all courses offered for the same; to the fourth, *Juris Magister*, similarly of those who have taken the degree of J.B.

The degree of *Juris Baccalaureus* is understood to include the ordinary Bachelor's degree, and the holder thereof is entitled to use the same either in the form of J.B. or in that of LL.B. On the other hand, the holder of the LL.B. is not

entitled to use the degree of J.B., this being reserved for graduates of colleges.

In case the candidate for any one of the degrees attains honor rank, the fact will be noted in his diploma.

#### DEGREE OF J.D. OR LL.D.

This degree will be conferred on the following conditions:

1. The candidate must be selected by the Administrative Board, the selection to be made at least one year before the candidate can be recommended for the degree. 2. The candidate must, before being selected, have received his first degree in law and his second degree in law or in arts or the like. Equivalents may in exceptional cases be allowed for this condition. 3. The candidate must have pursued advanced original work, approved by the Administrative Board at the beginning of his candidacy, for at least two years, and have satisfied the Board that he has made high attainment in the same.

#### PROMOTION TO DEGREES.

Candidates for graduation must make application to the Dean on or before the fifteenth day of January, or when required to do so, and on blanks furnished for that purpose.

In order to be graduated, the student must have attained twenty-one years of age and have pursued the study of the law three full years, two of which, at least, must have been in this School, except in the case of properly qualified students who have attended other regular law schools. Study in a law office, or privately, will not, in point of time, be considered equivalent to study in this School.

College graduates and members of the bar may complete the work of the School in two years, and receive their degree accordingly, provided that they attain ten per cent above the mark required for graduation in ordinary cases, and comply with all other requirements.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, or for the degree of Bachelor of Law, must attain an average of not less than seventy per cent in the required studies, and pass a satisfactory examination in each required study.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws, or for the degree of Master of Law, must attain the same standing in the work prescribed for them.

## PROMOTION WITH HONORS.

The requirements for honors are as follows:

For the degree *Cum Laude*, an average of not less than eighty-five per cent in the honor and all other subjects, and a satisfactory mark in each subject.

For the degree of *Magna Cum Laude*, an average of not less than ninety per cent in the honor and all other subjects, and a satisfactory mark in each subject.

## EXAMINATIONS AND DISCIPLINE.

Except in cases otherwise announced upon the bulletin-board, examinations will be held at the end of each year, a brief examination as a test of progress and power being held at mid-year, and at other times, without suspension of work.

No student who fails to pass the examinations of his class will be permitted to continue with his class except by special permission, unless in the next fall examinations he passes satisfactorily the subjects in which he is deficient.

Any student who during two successive years shall fail to pass a sufficient number of examinations to enable him to proceed to a higher class may be dropped from the rolls of the School.

Examinations in the studies of the first and second years are held in the fall, for candidates for advanced standing.

No person not a member of another law school of good standing will be examined unless he is a member of the School at the time and has been in regular attendance in the work upon which he wishes to be examined; and except by special permission no member of the School can be examined in the studies of any class for which he has not paid or is not then paying the tuition fee.

In all studies A indicates 100 to 90 per cent.

In all studies B indicates 90 to 80 per cent.

In all studies C indicates 80 to 70 per cent.

In all studies E less than 70, but not necessarily unsatisfactory.

In all studies F less than 60, and necessarily unsatisfactory.

The pass mark is 70. A single E may not prevent the success of an applicant whose standing is good in other respects.



The Administrative Board may in its discretion refuse to allow any student to continue in the School whose general standing or conduct in any of his relations to the Law School is unsatisfactory. It is an essential part of the training of the School to emphasize the necessity of integrity and loyalty in all the relations of men. The discipline of the School is based upon the idea that this is a necessary part of the make-up of men for the purposes for which the Law School stands.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

A limited number of scholarships for part of the annual tuition fee has been established for Second or Third Year students, to be awarded by the Administrative Board to such applicants as shall appear to be deserving and needy, and have been members of the School at least one full year. Applications must be filed by the first day of June.

One half the amount of scholarship aid is deducted from the tuition of each semester.

### SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

In recognition of the fact that many college graduates have been able to secure their collegiate training only at considerable expense and by their own diligent and long-continued efforts, the Trustees of Boston University have established one hundred limited and special scholarships for college graduates. The maximum value of these scholarships, in the case of students paying the yearly tuition of \$150, is \$50 annually. They may be awarded to college graduates, in need of aid, in their first or any subsequent year of attendance at the Law School. Awards will in part be based in the first instance upon the scholarship and standing of the applicant in his own college.

Written application for college scholarships must be filed by the first day of June, except in the case of candidates for admission.

### LAW FELLOWSHIPS.

To encourage excellent work in the Law School, the Trustees of the University have established under the general



direction of the Administrative Board, certain Law Fellowships on the following terms:

1. A fellowship may be awarded or not at any time, at the pleasure of the Board.
2. An award of a fellowship shall be for the term of one year, renewable, at the pleasure of the Board, for a second and then for a third year to the same person, but ordinarily no longer.
3. The award may be discontinued by the Board at any time for cause.
4. The award shall be made only to a graduate of the Law School selected by the Board.
5. Character, scholarship and ability shall be the basis of an award.
6. The person selected must, directly after the award, pursue work for the period of the award, unless prevented by sickness or other necessity satisfactorily shown to the Board. But the Board may grant excuses, on reasonable grounds, from the operation of this requirement.
7. The work of the holder of the award shall be carried on under the direction of the Board.
8. The holder of a fellowship shall be considered a member of the teaching-staff of the Law School.
9. The holder of a fellowship shall be called "Fellow of the Boston University Law School."

## TUITION FEES FOR CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

The charges for tuition are as follows:

For each year of membership in the School in one class, \$150.

There are no extra charges either for matriculation or for graduation.

Students entitled to take, and taking, the whole course of study in two years shall pay for the privilege \$50 *extra*, half of that sum each year in advance.

Unsuccessful candidates afterwards applying for a degree must attend all courses in which they are deficient, and pay \$25 for each course thus attended. Such applicants must take the work within two years after their first application for the degree.

Persons who are members of the bar in their own State at the time of entering this School are admitted to any or

all of its courses of instruction upon payment of a fee of \$100 annually. The same privilege is extended to graduates of other law schools.

One half the annual tuition fee must be paid before attendance upon instruction. The remaining half must be paid on or before the first Saturday of the next semester.

In exceptional cases a bond may be given, signed by two responsible sureties, to pay tuition fees before the end of each half-year. In every such case a note signed by the student, and payable as above, must be given.

All checks should be drawn payable to the order of the Treasurer of Boston University.

Any student who withdraws during the school year must give written notice at the time to the Dean or the Secretary; otherwise he will be charged the tuition fee for the entire year.

#### TUITION FEES FOR SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Admiralty.....	\$15	Jurisprudence.....	\$20
Agency.....	30	Landlord and Tenant.....	20
Animus.....	15	Massachusetts Practice.....	20
Bankruptcy.....	20	Mining Law.....	10
Bills and Notes.....	50	Mortgages and Liens.....	20
Carriers.....	25	Oversight of Corporations....	25
Conflict of Laws.....	40	Partnership.....	30
Constitutional Law.....	15	Preparation for the Bar Ex-	
Contracts.....	60	aminations.....	25
Corporations.....	60	Procedure.....	40
Criminal Law.....	50	Property.....	60
Domestic Relations.....	10	Railroads.....	10
Equity.....	60	Sales.....	30
Equity Pleading.....	20	Sovereignty.....	25
Evidence.....	50	Spanish Law in American De-	
Extraordinary Remedies.....	20	pendencies.....	20
Governmental Agencies.....	30	Torts.....	60
Insurance.....	30	Trade-marks.....	10
International Law.....	30	Wills and Administration....	40

#### EXPENSES AND SELF-HELP.

The expenses of a student for board, room, washing, etc., need not exceed \$200 to \$300 per scholastic year. Board

is furnished to clubs at \$3.50 per week, and rooms for two persons may be had for \$3 a week and upwards.

The necessary books required by each student will cost from \$15 to \$25 a year; they will be useful in professional practice. Many young men obtain situations as teachers in the evening schools, or are able otherwise to do something toward their own support.

Students can board in the towns in the vicinity of Boston and attend the lectures with convenience. To such some of the railroads offer reduced rates, upon the certificate of the Secretary as to membership.

### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners holds its examinations in Boston twice each year. In these, as in the examinations of similar boards in other States, the graduates of this School have made an honorable record. To undergraduates desiring to apply no testimonials can be given.

### CLASSIFICATION.

Each of the regular classes includes two divisions, the first consisting of the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the second of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Each division is free to elect its own president, secretary, and other officers, and the officers duly elected by the two divisions of any class will be recognized as the chosen representatives of the class. Joint meetings of the divisions for the consideration of matters of common interest may be held under alternating chairmanship, whenever jointly called by a majority of the officers of each division.

The divisions take their instruction together in the classroom so far as their work is in common.

### THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The school year consists of two semesters, whose dates of beginning and ending are shown in the following calendar:

## 1910.

September 27, Tuesday...	Registration-day for New Students.
September 28, Wednesday	Registration-day for All Other Students.
September 29, Thursday..	Lectures begin.
November 24 and 25,	
Thursday and Friday...	Thanksgiving Recess.
December 24, Saturday...	Christmas Recess begins.

## 1911.

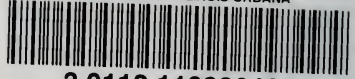
January 9, Monday, 9.15 A.M.	Christmas Recess ends.
January 28, Saturday....	First Semester ends.
January 30, Monday.....	Second Semester begins.
April 1, Saturday.....	Spring Recess begins.
April 10, Monday 9.15 A.M.	Spring Recess ends.
June 7, Wednesday.....	Commencement-day.

Washington's Birthday, Patriots' Day and Memorial Day are holidays.

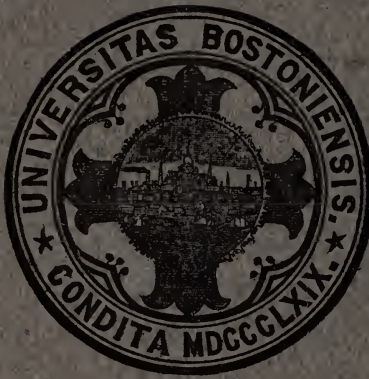




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